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ADDRESS,

DELIVERED TO THE

GRADUATES

OF

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

AT THE

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT,

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1832,

BY THE

REV. DAVID M'CONAUGHY, A. M. PRINCIPAL.

ALSO—

AN EXPOSITION

OF THE STATE OF THE COLLEGE,

WITH THE COURSE OF STUDIES,

BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WM. SAMPLE, PRINTER.

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A D D R E S S .

YOUNG GENTLEMEN—The duty which I now have to fulfil associates with it feelings of no ordinary kind. We have been, by the Providence of God, for some time past in relations to each other of special interest and responsibility. Those relations are now to terminate. It gives me much pleasure to say, that, in all things, you have acquitted yourselves as diligent students, and as honorable men. This fact is not only welcome to our remembrance, but we regard it as a precious pledge that, if life be prolonged, your future course will be characterized by virtuous conduct, eminent usefulness, and merited honor. For such results you have our solicitude and fervent prayers.

With these expressions of esteem and undissembled good will, permit us to offer you our best counsels.

In the prospective view of life, you will distinctly recognize a great variety of duties and relations. Many of these belong to you as men, and some originate from your character as educated men. They all are, as duty always is, matters of high and solemn consideration.

As men, your interests and responsibilities are great. Considered as subjects of the moral government of God, living under his constant observation, and to receive from his unerring judgment an endless retribution, there is in your condition a grandeur, and awfulness which should exert a commanding influence over the purposes and labours, the cares and joys of every hour. The recognition of this fact is required, not only by the sacred obligations of duty, and by the worth of eternal things, but from the salutary effect which it will have on every other interest and relation. I know of no other principle which is worthy to govern life; or which has a controul sufficiently potent and universal. The approbation of God, and the acquisition of glory, honor and immortality, are a prize which deserves your unabating ardour, your constant care, and your unwearied effort. An aim so high, and so holy, will shed light on your path, and impart constancy to your zeal. It will heighten prosperity, alleviate adversity, make duty your hearty choice, and sustain and cheer all your labours.

The prince of Grecian orators being interrogated as to what was the first, and second, and third qualification of a public speaker, to each question, severally, replied, "Elocution." Were I asked, what are the first, second, and third attributes of a worthy and useful character, with like repetition, I would reply, "Piety."

It is needful in all conditions, in all relations, in all employments. It elevates the humble. It confers honor on the obscure. It invests rank and distinction with imperishable glory. It consecrates wealth, talents and learning. It has an efficacy infinitely beyond what fancy ascribed to the philosopher's stone. It transmutes every thing it touches into the most precious treasure—its products are more estimable than much fine gold.

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," and the only sure pledge for "whatsoever is just, true, honorable, and of good report." "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all things else will be added unto you." And whilst you confide in Jesus for eternal life, "be imitators of him as dear children," "purifying yourselves even as he is pure."

Let me remind you in the next place of your duty as members of the civil community.

It is your high privilege to be citizens of an enlightened and free republic, where the soundest principles of political law are recognized. With these is connected a practical system eminently calculated to carry out their liberal spirit, and diffuse their benign influence through all the extended details of government. Freedom and its hallowed immunities are your birthright, and demand your gratitude to God, and your patriotic exultation. They should be held in high estimation, and are worthy to be maintained with a zeal, and, if it be necessary, at an expense no less than that at which they were first procured. They include interests so various and so important as cannot be neglected, nor even be lightly esteemed by any wise and truly good man. You have had special advantages for understanding, and for making a correct estimate of those privileges and duties, and your stations in society will, probably, give you much influence, nor will you ever occupy a place in the social ranks which will require you to forego your civil immunities; nor which will excuse you from the corresponding duties. It must not, however, be forgotten, that true patriotism is characterized by knowledge, candor, liberality, and a disinterested devotion to the public good: nor does it ever consider the end as worthy to be gained by unhallowed means. It disowns the blustering of the noisy demagogue, and the violence of the party politician; nor will it employ the weapons of persecution or detraction to fulfil its obligations or accomplish its designs.

Let your devotion to this cause be honest—your zeal temperate, and wisely directed—your fidelity incorruptible—your constancy immutable. Next, and in due subordination to your love of God, let your "*amor patriæ*" be ardent, operative, and commanding.

You live in eventful times. How perilous they may be to the peace and liberties of our beloved country, it is not easy to foresee. Though the signs of the times be ominous we cherish hope, and trust that the same propitious Providence which shielded us from the dangers of times that are past, will still defend us : that He who has dominion over the hearts of all men, will calm and harmonize the now conflicting passions of the community—perpetuate our union and prosperity, and, in the midst of merited wrath, remember mercy.

I now proceed to remark, that the *minutia* of life make up its much greater proportion, and constitute its true character. To these, therefore, you ought not to feel indifferent. They have not that prominence which attracts public attention ; nor do they produce, immediately, great results ; yet they escape not observation, and they have their certain effects. Like the steady operations of nature, or of art, when taken in their individualities and details, they appear inconsiderable ; yet, in their accumulated results and ultimate effects, they are immeasurably important. Eminent talents, public character, and deeds which, in themselves, were illustrious, have not seldom been obscured and deservedly depreciated by the irregularities, imprudencies, and perversities of private life and conduct.

The moral sublime must maintain its commanding influence, not only when exposed to the gaze of an admiring throng, but when it has few observers, and where circumstances do not command awakened attention, or deeply felt interest. Virtuous and worthy character has important and benign effects, even in the subordinate scenes in which it operates. It sheds a charm over the intimacies of domestic relations—cherishes the peaceful and sympathetic communion of neighborhood, and imparts interest and pleasure to all the varied intercourse of man with man.

In sycophantic and fawning manners, you will never indulge. They are the badges of weakness and hypocrisy. Decision and meekness, dignity and condescension, integrity and a peaceful spirit, independence of mind, and a due respect to the opinions and feelings of others, are perfectly consistent with each other, and must ever characterize the man of real merit. He will be respected and loved because he deserves it. He will be happy in his relations to others because he sincerely desires and endeavours to render them easy and happy.

In the intercourse of life practice upon the principle of reciprocity. Be always willing to allow to others as much as you expect from them. You will often need their sympathy and candor. Be ever ready to extend to them like charity and kindness. Promote, as you can, the circulation of benevolent feelings, and study to abound in works of love. Avoid precipitate judgment on the character and actions of others, and lay a strong restraint on all your passions. Dr. Wither-
spoon remarks—“The moral virtue of meekness and condescension is the best groundwork even of worldly politeness, and prepares a

man to receive that polish which makes his behaviour generally agreeable, and fits him for intercourse with persons in the higher ranks of life. The same virtue, by the composure and self command that accompany it, enables a man to manage his affairs to advantage in whatever calling he may be engaged, or in whatever station he may be placed—whereas the peevish and petulant may be said to have a repelling quality about them, that will not suffer any one to approach them.”

Allow me now to direct your attention to the peculiar character which you sustain *as educated men*.

To literary pursuits, your lives hitherto have been chiefly devoted. Money, time, and the labours of some of your most precious years have been expended in the pursuit of useful knowledge. To desire and seek it, bespeaks a high and honorable aim. The acquisition, in itself, is valuable. It is peculiar to us as rational beings. But, like all other possessions and attainments, its value depends, chiefly, on useful employment. The avarice which would, in this case, seek and hoard, but not put its gains into circulation and public use, may not be so sordid as the parsimonious love of gold; it is, however, selfish and sinful. The capital which you have already acquired, you, no doubt, design to employ in the busy commerce of active life, and that in proportion to its increase shall be its diffusion and its extended use. These sum up the peculiar duties which result from your having enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education—Improve and employ, and improve by employment.

In literature, as in religion, there is no point at which we may stop, to go no farther. We are never to reckon our attainments sufficient, so long as we have means of increasing their measure. Such, in fact, is the indomitable propensity of our nature. “The eye is never satisfied with seeing nor the ear with hearing.” It is the business of wisdom to give a profitable direction to this desire, and to allay this thirst from the pure and healthful fountains of useful knowledge.

The opportunities of mental culture which you have enjoyed, and the improvement which you have already made, impose special obligations, and offer special motives to preserving efforts in augmenting your literary treasures. First—I remark, that, without continued efforts to acquire more you cannot retain what you now have. Not only will neglect induce oblivion, but the powers of the mind, without the stimulus of desire, languish. Without active employment they lose their elasticity and vigour. Our acquisition of knowledge, in this life, is like swimming against a current—we can maintain our advantage only by pressing forward. This will require strenuous and systematic effort. In every business in life system is of much importance. It is eminently so in the pursuit of knowledge. Success depends not so much on the amount of reading, or study, as the manner in which it is done. Diligence must be regulated by a plan wisely devised, embracing the proper objects and means, and assigning them

their due proportion of time. Thus each will be kept distinctly in view, and your gains will regularly accumulate.

I remark, next, that your present acquisitions give you great advantages for progressive attainments. This advantage ought to be carefully improved. In mind, as in matter, it requires a stronger impulse to commence motion, than to continue it. The first mental efforts in the pursuit of science are usually difficult. The powers of the mind have an awkwardness and obstinacy which render the successful employment of them laborious. The materials on which they operate are little known—are unmanageable and unyielding. Experience abates those difficulties. Habits of thought make it more easy to think; and the practical knowledge of first principles and their application, impart a facility and promptness in the mental process generally. In proportion as mind has been brought to operate obediently and with effect, is the power of extended mental achievement. Such are the advantages which you have gained by the exercise of your intellectual powers, and the literary acquisitions you have made. You have laid the foundation; the erection of the superstructure is a work less ponderous. The labour lightens as the edifice rises; and you breathe a purer atmosphere, and enjoy a more extended prospect. You have learned, also, by experience, what is the best mode of operating; and with a knowledge of the implements to be used, you have acquired a facility in employing them—“*Dimidium facti, qui cæpit, habet.*” I again remark, that, to your present attainments, much may be added, which is worthy of acquisition. Of what you know, but know only in part, you have to acquire a more perfect knowledge. With many things, still unknown, you must hold communion and become acquainted. The conviction of this truth is increased, in proportion as knowledge advances. Advancing knowledge, whilst it makes us, in some measure, acquainted with many things, with equal effect convinces us how little we do know, and shews us how useful, delightful and desirable it is to know. The field of science widens before the eye with every progressive step, and the objects it presents acquire distinctness and value. Viewed at a distance, it seems to be a dark and undistinguishable chaos:—approach it, the darkness recedes; its forms become visible; order is apparent; evidences of design are recognized, and the whole scene, characterized by sublimity and beauty, commands admiration and interest. As you ascend the hill of science the range of vision becomes more extended, and the number of its objects is multiplied. This fact shews us that, of all that is visible, we have, as yet, seen but little; and that as we approach the still distant summit, new objects and new forms of beauty will be revealed. These considerations present a commanding motive to persevering diligence and appropriate encouragements to desire and to hope. I add another motive to diligence and perseverance in your efforts to gain knowledge;—not because the reasons already assigned want force, but because the

best reason has not yet been presented ; it is, that all the attainments which you have made, and all you may yet make, will be auxiliary to your actual usefulness, and will be augmented by actual use.

Learning is designed not only to give polish and beauty to the mind, nor merely to increase its vigour and enjoyment, but to qualify men to be imitators of Him who “went about doing good.” Thus you will win the highest and most lasting honours which are enjoyed here below, and the brighter glories and more substantial rewards of an immortal existence.

In stating the duties specially incumbent on you as educated men, I have said, improve and employ. Add to your knowledge, and employ it usefully. To do good, and to communicate fail not. This is one of the most direct and effectual means of improvement.

Science is a treasure which augments in proportion as it is well employed. Its subservience to practical purposes is learned by experiment, and experiment leads to discovery. Familiarity with general principles in their actual application imparts an extended knowledge of the manner in which they may be employed, and thus opens the way to continually enlarging discoveries and acquisitions. To this argument I add—that having received much, of you much is required. Your facilities to do good impose a special obligation on you to be zealous of good works. The Master has committed to your hands, these talents, with this injunction—“occupy till I come.” This command will reach you in whatsoever sphere of life you may move.—Man’s duty to be good, and to do good, is the same in all his various relations and employments, and with all his various accomplishments. The end is only one, however diversified may be the means by which it is effected. It is not the peculiarity of any condition, profession, or employment. It is common to all ; and the amount of obligation is proportional to the qualifications and means which we possess.

Permit me to suggest, in a few particulars, how your talents should be occupied. All may be summarily expressed by saying—seek to promote the glory of God and the happiness of men. Let the influence of your character, talents, and learning, be openly, decidedly, & wisely exerted, in the promotion of the cause of Christ. Your duty in this matter, is paramount and unrivalled. Your obligations as men, and as christians, are most sacred ; and the magnitude of this interest entitles it to your devotion and zeal. I do not mean to say that your duty to this cause claims your consecration to the gospel ministry. Many considerations are to be regarded in the determination of that question. All I design to say is, that whatever be the occupation in which you spend your lives, let it be consecrated by religion, and make it manifest that you recognize this as an all-controlling interest and duty. I urge this the more earnestly because many men of literature and professional eminence have, by their conduct, exerted a most unpropitious influence on the cause of religion, and, of consequence, on the moral, social, and civil interests of the world. I do not refer

to open and decided opposition : this is comparatively rare. But very many of them seem disposed to be neutral in this cause, and to consider serious, practical piety, as inconsistent with that manly spirit and dignified character, which they wish to maintain. The prominence and authority of their example has an adverse influence which is immensely operative. For, from their conduct, many infer, that the truth and importance of religion are, at least, doubtful. This inference is a sophism. It decides unfavourably to practical piety, by an argument which has no direct bearing on the subject. Its obligation and importance are ascertained by the testimony of God, and its demands are offensive to depraved man. The spirit of the world, the pride of wisdom, the imposing claims of worldly interest and honour, may be expected to produce the effect which is often seen, that the mighty & wise after the flesh forget God, and disregard eternity and its interests.

Have no fellowship with such examples, but *live out* their practical refutation. This is of high importance from the direct and indirect effect it will have on the community in which you may reside, and also that, in so doing you will fulfil a most sacred duty.

To the interest of learning, also, you owe your zealous patronage. From the devotion which you have already paid it, we infer your conviction of its desirableness as a valuable possession, and as a qualification for usefulness. As it is valuable to all, it ought, in some good measure, to be the birthright and equal privilege of all. No condition, nor sex, nor colour, should be denied a benefit so ennobling and so useful. You know its intimate connexion with individual excellence and enjoyment, with social order, national character, and national happiness ; and as benevolent men, and patriots, must desire its wide diffusion. We expect, therefore, that whilst you commend it by your useful lives, you will also be its devoted and efficient patrons.

Your propitious regard, we suppose, will be extended to the interests of learning in general :—but may we not hope that this Institution, your “*sedula nutrix*,” will be remembered with special friendship, and have for its prosperity your ardent wishes and auxiliary exertions. After a temporary suspension, it has, recently, been resuscitated with success highly encouraging, and gives much reason to hope that, by the favour of a generous public, the zeal of its friends, and the filial efforts of its sons, it will yet prosper, and contribute largely to the interests of virtue, the cause of science, and the public good.

That department, in this college, which is specially designed to qualify and send out into the community so important a class of men as those to whom is confided the instruction of our rising youth, deserves to be regarded with high estimation, and to be well sustained by all who desire the improvement of man in his individual and social condition. The intellectual and moral character of our nation must assume a more elevated tone, in proportion as men of correct education and virtuous manners have charge of our common schools, which

exert such a widely extended influence on the morals, habits of thinking, and literary character, of our whole population. From the success and extension of this system, the higher institutions of learning must derive many advantages. It will diffuse a taste for liberal learning, and, by an early correct English education, will prevent the formation of those erroneous habits in orthography, pronunciation, reading, and thought, which are often so permanently entailed on their possessor that all future discipline fails to correct them.

In the higher departments of this Institution, the course of studies embraces a variety and amount of learning equal to that of the most reputable colleges, and no efforts will be spared, by the Faculty, to enable our devoted students to realize all that is proposed and promised. It gives us pleasure to add that, the literary ardour, diligence, talents, and virtuous character of our students, at present, encourage us to expect that much will be accomplished, and that whilst they secure the merited honours and rewards of a liberal education, the porticoes of science to which they have here resorted will be honourable in public esteem and be frequented by many other virtuous youths who will be emulous to obtain the advantages, and win the honour of men of science.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN—We affectionately bid you farewell, indulging high hopes and earnest wishes for your honour, usefulness and happiness.

FACULTY

O F

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.



REV. DAVID M'CONAUGHY, A. M. *Principal.*

REV. WILLIAM P. ALRICH, A. M. *Professor
of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy & Chemistry.*

MR. ROBERT FULTON, *Professor of Languages.*

JOHN L. GOW, Esq. *Professor of English Lit-
erature.*

MR. JOSEPH RITNER, JR. A. M. *Professor of
Civil Engineering, Political Economy, the French
Language, &c.*

MR. NICHOLAS MURRAY, *Assistant Teacher,
Classical Department, Preparatory School.*

MR. ALVIN B. HARRIS, *Assistant Teacher, Eng-
lish Department.*

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, PA.

FOR the information of the public, the Board beg leave to accompany the address of the President of the College with a brief exposition of its present condition, together with the plan and course of study. After a suspension of its operations for some time, this institution was resuscitated in Nov. 1830, with about 35 students, chiefly from the town and vicinity. Since that period, it has steadily and rapidly augmented in number, and in reputation. Such has been its unexampled prosperity, that, at this date, it numbers 157 Students from different, and many of them from distant parts of the country. Of the character of the young gentlemen, the President speaks in the following terms, in a late official communication to the Board:—
“The students, with a few doubtful exceptions, are of regular habits, and orderly behaviour; diligent in their studies and laudably progressive in their literary attainments: whilst a considerable number, by the industry, ardour and talent which they manifest, give cheering promises that they will obtain deserved eminence and distinction in the ranks of scientific and useful citizens.”

To this statement we would cheerfully add, that the promptness and accuracy exhibited in the examinations at the close of the last session, which were labouriously prosecuted for nearly six days, furnished evidence, not only of very respectable attainments on the part of the Students, but, also, of rigid mental discipline, not to be found except under the most skilful tuition. The Board feel the greater pleasure in being able to record these facts, as their aim has been to make ripe and accurate scholars, and, by a thorough mental culture, to train up men for thinking and acting with efficiency in this age of intellectual and moral conflict.—The Faculty have discharged their responsible duties with distinguished fidelity, entirely to the satisfaction of the Board.

The present organization of the College embraces a *Principal*, *four Professors*, and *two Assistant Teachers*. The Course of Study (which is appended,) is extensive, and includes some branches which are taught in but few of the colleges in the United States. Indeed, the object of the Board is to graft upon their system, whatever improved science & enlightened experience have proved to be of real, practical utility. In prosecution of this design, at a late meeting of the Board, a *new Professorship* was established, which will embrace instruction in *Civil Engineering* and the *French language*, *Political economy*, *Mineralogy*, *Geology*, *Natural History*, *Botany*, *Zoology*, &c.

The various Departments are all under able direction. Instruction by the Principal in the important branches of Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Evidences of Christianity, & the higher Classics, is imparted with all the clearness and ability which is to be expected from mature wisdom, enlightened experience, and a mind well furnished by long and laborious research.

In the Mathematical Department much practical advantage will accrue to the students by the addition of a new Galvanic Battery, and other valuable apparatus, by which the Professor will be enabled to illustrate the various principles of Physical science embraced in his course of instruction. These experiments, in connection with an extended course of Lectures, for which the Professor is now preparing materials, together with the daily and laborious examinations to which the students are subjected in the class, will not fail to put them in possession of such an amount of knowledge on the subjects involved, as will lay a foundation for future usefulness and eminence, if suitably improved. The course in this Department is extensive and thorough, and its development highly creditable to the gentleman to whom the Department is committed.

In the Department of Languages, minute and continued accuracy in the recitations is required, from the very commencement. The late Assistant Professor, who now occupies the station of Professor *pro tem.* has, thus far, fully sustained the high expectations which were formed of his skill and efficiency in conducting the Department over which he has been appointed. Literary gentlemen from abroad who have witnessed his method of teaching, and its results, have spoken of both in the highest terms of commendation.

In relation to the Department of English Literature, it is but justice to say that it is increasing rapidly in reputation and usefulness. As announced already, the primary object of this Department is to prepare able and skilful *Teachers for Common Schools*, without which no system of education, however well devised, can be rendered practically useful. To encourage this object, the Legislature of our State, upon application of the Board, promptly and liberally granted \$500 a year, for five years, on condition that 20 young men should be annually taught, during that period, free of charge for tuition. Under this paternal provision of the Legislature, a number of valuable young

men are now in a course of training. Still there is room for others, and the Board would earnestly call the attention of the public to this provision, hoping that a sufficient number will offer to meet the wishes and expectations of both the Legislature and the Board. The Department is furnished with convenient rooms in the College building, and with all the necessary apparatus of Globes, Maps, &c. which may facilitate the improvement of the pupils. The Professor, by a tour through the Eastern States has been enabled to avail himself of the latest and most valued improvements to be found in the best regulated Seminaries. His mode of teaching, and the promptness and accuracy of his pupils, have called forth the unqualified approbation of all who have visited the Department. Young gentlemen wishing to obtain a thorough education in the various branches of English Literature, and fit themselves for business, will here find the best opportunities for improvement.

In establishing a Professorship for *Civil Engineering, Political Economy* and their cognate studies, the Board believed that they were discharging an important duty to the Commonwealth, at a crisis in which she is engaged in an extensive system of internal improvement, to the successful and economical completion of which, accurate scientific attainments in these branches seem almost indispensable. To furnish men thoroughly skilled in these departments of science, was the object of the Board, in hazarding this addition to their expenditures for the public benefit. The liberality & favour with which they have been met on a former occasion by the public & the Legislature, encourage the confident hope that they will be sustained from the same sources, in this new effort to promote the common weal. MR. JOSEPH RITNER, JR. a Graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and now an adjunct Professor in that institution, has been elected to the Professor's chair in this new Department, and has intimated to the Board his acceptance of the appointment. The high character of Mr. Ritner, as a man of talents and accurate scientific attainments, cannot fail to add to the reputation of the College, and secure for it a still more extensive patronage. The Department will go into operation at the commencement of the Summer Session in May next, when it is expected the new Professor will be at his post.

The Discipline of the College is strict, but paternal. The character and value of each recitation are recorded at the time of reciting, and the result made known to the parents and guardians, at the close of each Session. The morals of the students are carefully guarded, and every effort made to inspire them with the love of true excellence. There is an Athenaeum connected with the College, for the special benefit of the Students, and collections are being made in Mineralogy, Natural History, &c. with a view to enlarge the field of inquiry and experimental illustration.

Washington College is beautifully situated in the borough of Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania. It is in the heart of a rich, picturesque and healthful country. The town affords a very genteel Society. It is neither so large as to afford allurements to dissipation, nor so small, that young gentlemen would be in danger of falling into low company for want of better Society. The inhabitants are remarkable for their moral and correct habits.

The expenses of tuition are \$10 per session, or \$20 per annum—tax for contingent expenses, 50 cents per session. These payments must be made in advance. Boarding in the College Club, from 75 to 87½ cents a week—in the town and vicinity, from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents. Fuel, Washing and Candles, about \$13 per annum. Students are not required to board in the College, but, under the permission of the Faculty, are allowed to select suitable boarding houses in the town and neighbourhood. They are subject however, to the visitation of the Professors at all times.

By a standing rule, a certain number of poor and pious youth are educated without any charge for tuition.

There are two sessions in the year, of five months each, beginning with the months of *May*, and *November*. *The Commencement* is statedly on *the last Wednesday in September*, in each year.

The many advantages which this institution possesses, in healthfulness of situation, cheapness of living, and the abilities of the Professors, induce the Board of Trustees to hope that it will be extensively patronized.

By order of the Board,

DAVID ELLIOTT,
President.

WM. BAIRD,
Secretary.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1833.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Preparatory, or Grammar Class—Latin Grammar, (Goulds', and Adams') Mairs' Introduction and Neilson's Greek exercises, *Historiæ Sacræ*, Cornelius Nepos, Cæsar's Commentaries, Sallust, Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, Græca Minora, (excepting Lucian and the poets.)

Freshman Class—First Session—English Grammar and Arithmetic revised and completed, Virgil, (Gould's edition) Cicero's orations against Cataline, Mythology, Minora completed, Xenophon's *Cyrop*, (Græca Majora) Latin and Greek exercises.

Second Session—Odes and Satires of Horace, (Gould's edition) Ancient and Modern Geography with the use of the Globes, Roman Antiquities, (Adams') Xenophon's *Anab*, Heroditus, Thucydides, (Græca Majora) Latin and Greek exercises, Declamation.

Sophomore Class—First Session—Cicero de *Amicit*, Livy, Lysias, Isoc, Demosthenes de *Cor*. Xen. *Mem*. (Gr. Maj.) Grecian Antiq. (Cleaveland) Chronology, General History, (Tytler) English composition, exercises in Reading and Declamation.

Second Session—Algebra, (Bonycastle) Cicero de *offic*. Hor. *Epistles*, Hom. *Iliad*, Aristotle, Plato, (Gr. Maj.) Euclid commenced, Greek Exercises.

Junior Class—First Session—Euclid completed with the application of Algebra to Geometry, Tacitus, Homer's *Odyssey*, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration of Heights & Distances, (B.) Rhetoric, (Jamieson's *Gram*. and Blair's *Lectures*) Orthographic and Stereographic Projections, Composition and Declamation.

Second Session—Surveying, (Gummere) Conic Sections, Navigation, Fluxions, (Vince's) Nat. Philosophy, Astronomy, (Cavallo) Cic. de *Oratore*, Medea of Eurip. double translations, composition and declamation.

Senior Class—First Session—Chemistry, Political Economy, Logic, (Hedge) Mental Philosophy, (Payne with references to Reid and Stewart) Quintilian, Sophocles, Composition and Declamation.

Second Session—Nat. Theology, Moral and Political Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, (Alexander) Biblical Antiquities, (Nevin) Hor. de *art. Poet*. Longinus, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, Special Forensic and Rhetorical Exercises, General Review.

English Department—Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, Projection of Maps, History, (particularly AMERICAN,) Rhetoric, Composition and Declamation, Sullivan's Political and Moral class Book, Arithmetic, Geography, Mensuration, Surveying, (theoretical and practical) Algebra, Book-keeping by double and single entry, Nat. Philosophy & Chemistry with a particular reference to the Mechanic Arts, the Art of Teaching.